

of the House in the selection of our distinguished friend and colleague the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. MARTIN] as permanent chairman of the coming Republican National Convention.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman has expired.

THE LATE GEORGE MORRIS

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection? There was no objection.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, on last night one of the most beloved and most influential members of the press gallery, as far as my section of the country is concerned, suddenly passed away—Mr. George Morris of the Commercial Appeal.

In the discharge of our arduous duties and in the grind we go through we often overlook the fact that the men in the press gallery endure a similar grind and invariably suffer as much punishment and also invariably enjoy the same lack of public credit.

It is difficult, indeed, for me to speak with reference to George Morris, because he was one of the best friends I ever had. He was one of the best writers who has been in the press gallery since I have been a Member of Congress.

He was an ardent patriot, a man of deep and strong convictions. He believed in the American system of government; he believed in the Constitution of the United States; he believed in those great fundamental principles on which our system is based.

George Morris will be missed by the people of Mississippi; he will be missed by the people of his own State of Tennessee, as well as the people of other States.

In his passing America has lost one of her greatest patriots and the press has lost one of its outstanding disciples.

Mr. PRIEST. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. PRIEST. Mr. Speaker, I wish to join the gentleman from Mississippi in expressing my deep and sincere regret over the death of George Morris. During a period of more than 14 years I served as a newspaperman in Tennessee and knew him intimately, both personally and professionally.

I join the gentleman from Mississippi in saying that his death is an irreparable loss for the profession of journalism in that area of the United States. He was a man who brought to that profession all of the fine qualities of reporting, of discernment, of analysis, and of good faith.

QUESTION OF PERSONAL PRIVILEGE AND PRIVILEGE OF THE HOUSE

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise to a question of personal privilege and a question of the privilege of the House.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state the question.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Speaker, I arise to a question of personal privilege and to a question of the privilege of the House and offer a resolution, which I will send to the Clerk's desk upon the conclusion of my statement, if recognized.

April 20, 1944, under permission granted, the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. EBERHARTER] inserted in the daily RECORD, pages A2032-A2033, a statement by the author of Under Cover.

In paragraph 13 of that statement it is charged that the Representative from the Fourth Michigan District echoed in the House a typical Fascist lie.

That statement reflects upon the integrity and patriotism of the Representative from the Fourth Michigan District in his official capacity.

Other Members of Congress are mentioned by name in various paragraphs of the statement, and in paragraph 10 three Democratic Members of the other body are mentioned by name, which is a violation of the rules of the House and raises a question of the privilege of the House.

The article as a whole tends to repeat the charges made in the book, Under Cover.

On the third page of that book is this statement:

UNDER COVER

My 4 years in the Nazi underworld of America—the amazing revelation of how Axis agents and our enemies within are now plotting to destroy the United States.

The book mentions by name 20 Senators, 41 Members of the House, and, by insinuation and innuendo, attempts to create the impression that many of those so named are disloyal, unpatriotic, and seek the overthrow of the Government.

Many of the statements in the book are false, and the insertion in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of this statement by Derounian, under his alias of John Roy Carlson, tends to give weight to those charges, to detract from the statements of any and all who have attempted to show the falsity of the conclusions reached by the author.

The article, beginning with the words "Statement of John Roy Carlson" and ending with the words "John Roy Carlson", as found on pages A2032-A2033 of the daily RECORD of April 20, 1944, should be stricken from the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. The Chair thinks the statement in the RECORD which makes charges against the gentleman from Michigan amounts to a question of personal privilege.

Mr. Speaker, I ask permission to revise and extend my own remarks.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HOFFMAN. I yield.

Mr. McCORMACK. Personally, I have not read the book. Speaking for myself only, I make this statement: That there is no justification for impugning the patriotism of any Member of this House. I may question the judgment of others and others may question my judgment,

but I want the gentleman from Michigan and all other Members to know that every Member of this House is a loyal, patriotic American citizen and any charges questioning the motives of any Member are vigorously resented by all of us. I make this expression in my own right, in justice to my own conscience. I have disagreed with the gentleman from Michigan on many occasions and I expect the gentleman from Michigan and I will disagree in the future, but under no condition at any time have I felt, nor do I think anyone else is, justified in impugning the patriotism of the gentleman from Michigan or the patriotism of any other Member of this House.

Mr. HOFFMAN. I thank the gentleman. The seriousness of the situation grows out of the fact that repeatedly, not only by one man but by several, over the air and through the press the Congress as a whole has been charged with having within its membership saboteurs, seditionists, Representatives who were disloyal. This House so far has failed to call those responsible for those charges to account. Throughout the country there are people, conscientious, sincere citizens, who because those charges have not been officially investigated and answered are inclined to believe there is someone in this Congress who is disloyal.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HOFFMAN. In just a moment. I agree with the gentleman from Massachusetts. I know of no disloyal man or woman in this body, but until those statements are laid before a committee of Congress and those accusers are given the opportunity under oath either to substantiate or withdraw those charges, they will continue to be repeated, there will continue to be disunity, there will continue to be a suspicion in the minds of some of our citizens that here in the Halls of Congress are harbored Members who are not supporting the war, Members who are disloyal. That hideous thing should end. If, after a full and a fair hearing, after every opportunity to be heard has been given those who make those charges, it then appears that there is anyone here who is disloyal in the slightest degree that Member should be expelled from this body forthwith.

If after full opportunity to be heard the man or men who have made that charge are unable to produce proof to justify it, he and they, yes, each one of them, should be forced to admit under oath that the charge is without foundation; that he is a falsifier.

Let me give you an illustration of the unfair method by which some of these charges are made.

Mr. RANKIN. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HOFFMAN. I yield to the gentleman from Mississippi.

Mr. RANKIN. The gentleman referred to some Member from Pennsylvania putting a scurrilous article in the RECORD. What Member from Pennsylvania was that?

Mr. HOFFMAN. I will come to that later.

Mr. RANKIN. We want to know the name of any man who will stick that stuff in the RECORD.

Mr. HOFFMAN. I have no quarrel with the gentleman, I have no quarrel with any Member, and if the gentleman will let me proceed in my own way I will appreciate it. I have been accused of following the gentleman, the Republican Party has been accused of following the gentleman from Mississippi, and for once I would like to proceed in my own way. Let us do it that way.

Let me return to the example of the procedure used by the author of Under Cover. Because I am familiar with the references made to me I will use one as an illustration.

On page 471 of Under Cover the author writes:

Reports have long been rife that the "research" for many of HOFFMAN's speeches and even some of the speeches themselves were written by Joseph P. Kamp.

Now there is no evidence that either Kamp who is vice chairman of the Constitutional Educational League, a non-political, nonprofit corporation founded in 1919, and devoted to the purpose of maintaining constitutional government, promoting patriotism, or the league itself, has ever been engaged in any subversive or, for that matter, improper or unethical practices. But in Under Cover an effort is made to smirch both.

Then the further effort is made to discredit me by connecting my name with that of Kamp, whose name has been connected with that of still another person.

Let me repeat this quotation from Under Cover:

Reports have long been rife that the "research" for many of HOFFMAN's speeches and even some of the speeches themselves were written by Joseph P. Kamp.

Do you get the significance of that? The author does not say that Kamp did my research work, he does not charge that Kamp writes or ever wrote my speeches or a speech. He makes what may or may not be a truthful statement. Perhaps there have been such reports; I do not know. There may be reports that such has been the case but I never heard of any such reports until I read of them in Under Cover. Possibly following the method of a certain radio commentator, the author first started the story, then quotes it later as a foundation for the rumor. The inference created by the quoted statement is without foundation. That inference is that Kamp did research work for me, that some of my speeches were written by him. Both inferences are without foundation. It may be true that there are reports that Kamp did this, that, or the other thing, but, as a matter of fact, Kamp never did any research work for me. He never wrote a speech nor a word of a speech for me. In fact, I know of no one either in the House or outside the House who would be willing to be charged as the author of any of my speeches. You see the method used. "I heard that the maid or the cook said that the iceman said," and so forth. Maybe they did, but the

iceman did not have any foundation for his charge.

Getting back to the matter to which the gentleman from Mississippi referred. On the 20th the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. EBERHARTER], and I am sorry he is not here today, asked and received unanimous consent to extend his own remarks in the RECORD and to include a statement by John Roy Carlson. There is no such man as John Roy Carlson. That is an alias or a pen name for the author of a book. You will find the extension on pages A2032 and A2033 of the daily RECORD. The gentleman from Pennsylvania then extended the statement of John Roy Carlson in which, contrary to the rules of the House, the names of three of the Democratic Members of the other body are mentioned in an attempt of the author to associate himself in a favorable light with the Members of the other body, following in reverse his method used in his book. He also makes certain charges against Members of the House, naming them.

My point is this: The Congress is kicked around enough, the individual Members of the House are kicked around enough, by radio commentators, by columnists, and others so that we ought to be able to restrain ourselves from making false charges about each other. Let the outsiders make those charges if they must be made. If some Member of the House does something which is reprehensible, and on one occasion over the air it was charged that this is the "House of Reprehensibles," then let the House take action and discipline that Member; but let us not insert in the RECORD statements made by third persons which reflect not upon the ability, the judgment, or the good sense of Members of the House, but upon their patriotism, and their loyalty to this country in this time of war.

It is my purpose to offer a resolution, which I will send to the Clerk's desk, asking that these remarks be withdrawn. The resolution does not state "withdrawn," but states that it be referred to the Committee on Rules. I hope that committee will follow the course which has sometimes been followed heretofore, namely, that the gentleman who inserted the remarks will be asked, and there is nothing wrong in that nor critical in that, for I realize that at times I have extended remarks in which I violated the rules by thoughtlessly inserting the name of some Senator, to request the House to grant by unanimous consent to withdraw the whole of the Carlson statement. If the gentleman fails to do that, then the matter be given further consideration by the Committee on Rules; because I wish to announce here and now that hereafter on no occasion is a Member of this House going to get unanimous consent while I am on the floor to insert the letters or statements of any third person which charge any Member of this House, either directly or indirectly, with being disloyal. That is not only an insult to the Members of the House, to the House as a whole, but it is an insult to the intelligence and the loyalty of

the people of the district from which the Member so charged comes. We have no right to question either the good judgment or the loyalty of 300,000 or 400,000 people who after a campaign in which the record of the candidate is made clear send their choice as their Representative to this House.

Mr. Speaker, I send to the desk the resolution to which I referred.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the resolution (H. Res. 516).

The Clerk read as follows:

Resolved, That the statement found on pages A2032 and A2033 of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of April 20, 1944, beginning with the words, "Statement of John Roy Carlson," and ending with the words, "John Roy Carlson," be stricken from the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD; be it further

Resolved, That this resolution be referred to the Committee on Rules for such action as it may deem proper.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, I ask for recognition on the resolution.

Mr. Speaker, of course I shall support the resolution. I would support it if it did not mention the name of a single Senator, for the simple reason I am not willing for any Member of this House to insert in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD vicious and personal attacks on Members of this body.

Besides, the gentleman from Texas [Mr. DIES] explained to you the other day that the majority, or a large portion, of that book Under Cover was stolen from reports of the Dies committee, that these smear tactics, mentioning the names of Senators and Representatives in Congress were put in there for the purpose of selling the book. He also explained to you that this man who calls himself Carlson, the alleged author of that book, who has changed his name seven times, was circulating subversive literature among our soldiers prior to the time of the Pearl Harbor disaster.

How in the name of God the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. EBERHARTER] could ever find it in his conscience to insert that stuff in the RECORD, after the gentleman from Texas [Mr. DIES] made these revelations here on the floor of the House in reference to the man, I cannot understand.

Again, Mr. Speaker, may I say that a Member of this House has no right to attack a Senator by name, nor has he the right to insert anything in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD that reflects on a Senator.

That is the rule of comity between the Houses. It is pretty much disregarded at the other end of the Capitol. A Senator from the State of the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. EBERHARTER] the other day inserted in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD a broadcast made by a little Communist by the name of Frank Kingdon up in New Jersey, one of the most vicious, scurrilous attacks on the Members of the House of Representatives that you can imagine, and yet a man by the name of GUFFEY inserted it in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. I do not know how long the Senate is going to sleep on this proposition and decline to observe the rules of

comity, but so far as the House is concerned, we propose to see that those rules are upheld, and that this CONGRESSIONAL RECORD is not going to be a common carrier for the scurrilous attacks of this loathsome, alien Communist on the Members of the United States Congress in either body; therefore, Mr. Speaker, I shall support the resolution, and I move the previous question on the resolution.

The SPEAKER. The Chair trusts the gentleman will not do that, because there is a matter in this resolution that is conflicting.

Mr. RANKIN. I withhold the motion for the time being.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask that I may withdraw the resolution on condition that I be permitted to reword it and offer it again later in the day.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, is it required that a motion to strike this matter from the RECORD be in writing? As I understand, it can be done orally.

The SPEAKER. The Chair is going to demand that any motion to strike from the RECORD be put in writing. The gentleman withdraws the resolution.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Temporarily.

The SPEAKER. He withdraws the resolution.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. BEALL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD in two instances, in the first to include an editorial from the Montgomery County Standard, and in the other to include a petition of the Farmers of Upper Montgomery.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Maryland?

There was no objection.

Mr. MCLEAN. Mr. Speaker, in the hope that it may be of value to the House, I ask unanimous consent to insert in the RECORD tables showing the Treasury Department estimates of the number of civilian income recipients incurring regular net income tax, and Victory tax, under the Revenue Act of 1943.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New Jersey?

There was no objection.

Mr. WEICHEL of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD and include an article on the golden wedding anniversary of Dr. and Mrs. Stellhorn.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio?

There was no objection.

Mr. GORDON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD and include therein an article by Frank Kent which appeared in the Chicago Sun entitled "For a Clean Sweep of Anti-Axis Nonsense."

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. SAUTHOFF. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that on tomorrow, at the conclusion of the legislative program of the day and following any spe-

cial orders heretofore entered, I may be permitted to address the House for 15 minutes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that on tomorrow, after the time allotted to my colleague [Mr. SAUTHOFF], I be permitted to address the House for 15 minutes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Wisconsin?

There was no objection.

FREE AMMUNITION AT MILITARY FUNERALS

Mr. WEICHEL of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio?

There was no objection.

Mr. WEICHEL of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, the various war veteran organizations are called upon for many services to those who have served in the armed forces.

Among the most important is the conducting of military funerals for those patriots who have borne arms for our country.

Besides providing personnel for such honors, ammunition is needed. It is hard to secure and in addition these war veterans are asked to pay for such ammunition. At the present time, all war veteran organizations must pay the Government for ammunition used at military funerals.

Mr. Speaker, I believe our Government at least owes these war veterans the ammunition for a firing squad, and I have introduced a resolution that the War Department provide free ammunition for such purposes.

QUESTION OF PERSONAL PRIVILEGE

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Speaker, I offer a resolution, which I send to the Clerk's desk.

The Clerk read the resolution (H. Res. 516), as follows:

Resolved, That the statement found on pages A2032 and A2033 of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of April 20, 1944, beginning with the words, "Statement of John Roy Carlson," and ending with the words, "John Roy Carlson," be given consideration by the Committee on Rules: Be it further

Resolved, That this resolution be referred to the Committee on Rules for such action as it may deem proper.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, the resolution is agreed to.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object.

The SPEAKER. It is a privileged resolution.

Mr. RANKIN. I understand, but anything that goes to the Committee on Rules is not a privileged resolution.

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognized the gentleman from Michigan on the theory that it is a privileged resolution, and holds that it is a privileged resolution. The Chair has already recognized the gentleman to offer it.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. RANKIN. It would also be privileged for any Member to move to strike this material from the RECORD at any time, I understand.

The SPEAKER. If he is recognized for that purpose; yes.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Mr. MICHENER. Mr. Speaker, a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. MICHENER. Mr. Speaker, as I heard this resolution read, it directs the Committee on Rules to give consideration. That is very unusual.

The SPEAKER. The Chair understands that it requests the Committee on Rules to give consideration.

Mr. MICHENER. I understand the Committee on Rules was directed. If the House has authority to direct the Committee on Rules to proceed to do a certain thing, then the Committee on Rules must proceed at once to do that thing. That would be doing violence to all of the rules of the House and all the precedents.

The SPEAKER. This resolution provides that it shall be given consideration by the Committee on Rules, and then provides that it shall be referred to the Committee on Rules. That is all it does.

Mr. MICHENER. Then, I take it, the first part is surplusage.

The SPEAKER. The Chair did not compose the resolution.

Mr. FISH. Mr. Speaker, if I may make an observation, I am not greatly alarmed by the statement of my colleague from Michigan. I think the Committee on Rules is the servant of the House and not the master. Any time the House wants to order the Committee on Rules to do anything, that is its privilege. I think it is an erroneous impression that the Committee on Rules is the master of the House.

The SPEAKER. Under previous order, the matter has been referred to the Committee on Rules, and a motion to reconsider has been laid on the table.

Mr. MERRITT. Mr. Speaker, in the absence of the gentleman from Pennsylvania, it seems to me that if this thing could be held up he would probably agree to strike this matter from the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. It is being held up by being referred to the Committee on Rules.

Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from California [Mr. VOORHIS] is recognized for 15 minutes.

MONOPOLY

Mr. VOORHIS of California. Mr. Speaker, one large American corporation runs advertisements in the magazines purporting to give a picture of the way in which men and women in the armed services think of America as they go about their business of upholding her cause in this war. One sentence in this